AMENDMENTS TO THE SPECIFICATION:

Please delete the sequence listing and replace it with the corrected sequence listing submitted herewith.

Please replace paragraph [0103] with the following rewritten paragraph:

[0103] The peptide may occur at the amino-terminal or the carboxy-terminal side of the cleavage site. Optionally, the DNA that encodes the fusion protein is engineered so that the fusion protein contains a cleavable site between the protein and the fusion partner. Both chemical and enzymatic cleavable sites are known in the art. Suitable examples of sites that are cleavable enzymatically include sites that are specifically recognized and cleaved by collagenase (Keil, et al. (1975) FEBS Letters 56:292-296; enterokinase (Prickett, K., et al. (1989) Biotechniques 7:580-589; LaVallie, et al. (1993) J. Biol. Chem. 268:23311-23317); factor Xa (Nagai, et al. (1987) Methods Enzymol. 153:461-481); and thrombin (Eaton, et al. (1986) Biochemistry 25:505 and Chang, J. (1985) Eur. J. Biochem. 151:217-224). Collagenase cleaves between praline and X in the sequence Pro-X-Gly-Pro wherein X is a neutral amino acid. ~~Enterkinase~~ Enterokinase cleaves after lysine in the sequence Asp-Asp-Asp-Asp-Lys (SEQ ID NO:2). Factor Xa cleaves after arginine in the sequence Ile-Glu (SEQ ID NO:3) or Asp-Gly-Arg (SEQ ID NO:4). Thrombin cleaves between arginine and glycine in the sequence Arg-Gly-Ser-Pro (SEQ ID NO:5).